THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 152. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila*, *Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq. *Chairman*
and Treasurer.

CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*; *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, *Canton*, and *Shanghai*.
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai*, *Canton and Hongkong*, *Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India*, *Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES of PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.
Capital £500,000.
Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,
THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.
Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.,—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.,—Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq.,—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.,—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY: Wm. Thos. Thomson.
AUDITOR: Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae*.

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant,—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE, & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL. LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*
FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.
CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie*.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

Ex *BALMORAL.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very superior assortment of LADIES' GOODS direct from Paris—consisting of—

BONNETS, WHITE MUSLIN-DRESSES, CAMBRIC AND LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, LACES, EDGING, CHEMISETTES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL, & Co.

Shanghae, June 9th, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat, and Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned, another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalilly, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ¼-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Bouilli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Cheddar Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.'s STORE,—

On *Monday Evening, the 27th inst.*, at 6 o'clock, P.M.—That piece of Ground immediately adjoining Lots, Nos. 86 & 89.

Further details will be given at the time of sale.

Shanghae, 24th June, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHA^S. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WANTED a complete Merchant's Desk with Drawers and Book-shelves and Pigeon holes. Apply at the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

June, 25.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG, SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.

May, 1853.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....April 25.	Manila,	......May 25.
Bombay,	....May 11.	Sydney,	......Mar. 20.
Colombo,	....May 16.	New Zealand,	Mar. 2.
Madras,	......May —.	Amoy,	.......May 24.
Calcutta,	....May 5.	Hongkong,	.....June 6.
Galle,	.........May 23.	Canton,	......June 5.
Penang,	......May 28.	Ningpo,	......June 20.
Singapore,	....May 31.	New York,	....April 13.
Batavia,	.......May —.	San Francisco,	Apr. 27.

Errata.—In last issue, the departures of the *Tsar* and *Balmoral*, should have been stated *for Canton.*

The *Lion*, notified as an arrival from California, was a mistake.

The Mails of the 25th April, arrived here in the *Audax*, on Sunday morning last.

The great item of news *par excellence*, is the Budget. Since the day of Sir Robert Peel's startling the nations from their propriety by his grand reformation of the Tariff, we know of no such comprehensive measure as Mr. Gladstone's, which he propounded to the House of Commons on the 18th April last. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is said to have entranced the house with his fine oratorical abilities, clear-toned voice and perfect command of his subject: even the country members could not withhold their plaudits. To us, of course, the one great subject of congratulation is, the reduction of the Tea-duty, from 2*s.* $1\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* in four years. It would perhaps have been better for the Tea-trade, could it have been accomplished in two years, but still it is very satisfactory to know that this clog on commerce is doomed to the extent it is. If the budget is accepted, it is to be reduced to 1*s.* 10*d.* immediately, that is from the 5th April last—to 1*s.* 6*d.* in April 1854—to 1*s.* 3*d.* in April 1855—and to 1*s.* in April 1856. This well-advised reduction will allow of a great expansion of operations hereafter, and, although, as in all similar cases of the reduction of taxation—the large holders, and not the public, derive the first benefit from the alteration, we fully believe, as has also been the case under the same mode of proceeding, in other instances, that the public at large will eventually derive a very large amount of benefit.

By the extension of the Income tax to Ireland, and to incomes between £100 and £150 per annum, and application of the Legacy-duty to real property, an increase of £3,000,000 is expected; and with a surplus of £800,000 in the treasury, at present, Mr. Gladstone expects to have a surplus of £5,315,000 in April 1854. He, therefore, proposes to remit the balance of the famine debt to Ireland, amounting to £4,000,000,—as a set-off against putting the income tax on Irish property. The excise on Soap £1,120,000 is to be repealed, and 123 articles of Customs to be altogether released from duty; whilst 145 other articles are to be reduced, amongst them, butter, cheese, eggs, cocoa and fruits.

Lord John Russell was to appoint a day for stating the intentions of the ministry, relative to the future government of India on the 26th April last.

Dates from Shanghae had been received in London, to the 14th, and from Canton, to the 24th February.

The February Mail reached London, on the 15th April.

The latest date from New York, is the 13th April. Green Teas were freely offering in spite of heavy demands—Money easier.

We beg to thank the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, for a presentation copy of part third, recently received. We shall give some notices the first opportunity.

We beg to announce to the Subscribers of the *Art Union* in Shanghae, that all applications sent hence, were duly received in good time for the drawing of the present year, which we are apprized, was to take place on the 26th of April last.

The *Cassini* left Ningpo on the 13th instant.

We are informed that Captain Fishbourne, has despatched two armed boats from H. M. Str. *Hermes* up the Yang-tsze, in search of the sailors who have deserted from H. M. Steamer *Salamander*, and other British vessels. T. T. Meadows, Esq., Chinese Interpreter at this Consulate, accompanies the officer in command, Lieut. Spratt.

Woo, *Intendant of the Soo-sung-tae Circuit &c., &c., &c., hereby makes a communication.*

Whereas I find that certain lawless, foreign steersmen or sailors, thinking only of gain and regardless of their lives, are secretly proceeding up the Yang-tsze in a hired Ningpo boat, freighted with military arms, powder, muskets, nitre and saltpetre &c., for sale to the rebels, in flagrant and extreme violation of the laws and statutes.

As general commerce has been carried on between your country and China for upwards of a hundred years past, as our two nations are now at peace and live in mutual and complete security, you most assuredly cannot be willing, at a time when the rebels are committing depredations at Nanking, when the free course of trade is interrupted, and when the people are trodden under foot like dust on the road, to allow these lawless merchants to sell military arms to the rebels and thus assist them in their atrocities. Besides should the Governor-general and the Governor hear of this matter and give orders for an investigation, I will certainly incur punishment for remissness, while you too will have to bear the charge of having failed to discover the crime, to the inconvenience of both. Further at this time military operations are going on, and should these sailors be killed by any disorderly troops, both life and property would be lost.

I therefore in the first place give you a communication to request that you will be pleased immediately to issue a proclamation prohibiting the abovementioned proceeding.

A necessary communication.

To Alcock, *H. B. M.'s Consul for Shanghae.*

18th June, 1853.

True Translation,
Sighed, Thos. Taylor Meadows,
Consular Interpreter.

Alcock, *&c.; makes this Communication in reply.*

I have just received your official Communication dated the 18th instant, stating that certain Foreigners are secretly proceeding up the Yang-tsze in a Ningpo boat freighted with Military Arms, Powder, &c., for sale to the Insurgents in flagrant violation of the laws, and requesting that I the Consul will immediately issue a proclamation prohibiting the abovementioned proceeding.

I have to inform you the Hon'ble Taoutae in reply, that if any British Subjects engage in enterprizes of this kind and take part with either side in the war now going on, they do so without the sanction of their Government, and at their own risk and peril. H. M.'s Plenipotentiary when recently here distinctly announced, both to you the Taoutae and the Leaders of the Force in possession of Nanking, that it was his intention in accordance with the practice of Western Nations in similar circumstances, to observe a strict neutrality in the Civil War at present raging. As you therefore have not been prevented by any interference of the British Authorities from hiring British vessels, and seamen to man them, for the purpose of attacking Chin-keang-foo, it would be a manifest breach of the neutrality thus distinctly announced, to take any different course in respect to those who may choose at their risk, to take part on the other side.

But that it may be publickly known H. M.'s Government lends no sanction to any proceedings of this nature on the part of their subjects, I will make a public declaration to the same effect. I have also to request you will inform me whether Your Excellency has taken any steps to apprehend or stop the progress of the parties to whom you refer.

A necessary communication.

To Woo, *Taoutae, &c., &c., &c.*

20th June, 1853.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 23d June, 1853.

H. M.'s Consul deems it necessary to publish for general information the annexed correspondence with His Excellency the Taoutae on the subject of an alleged expedition of Foreigners to the seat of War up the Yang-tsze-keang, with Arms and Ammunition for one of the belligerent parties.

It is desirable that all British subjects should clearly understand that if they engage in enterprizes of this nature or take any part with either side in the existing Civil War, they forfeit all claim to the protection of Treaties or their own Government, and must be prepared to accept the consequences.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the British Community, at Shanghae.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE ACTING VICEROY.

Yang, acting viceroy of the two Keang provinces, issues this proclamation, conveying the most rigid commands to the military:—

It appears that in marching an army, the most important thing is to make rewards and punishments clear; in opposing an enemy, the first consideration is to guard against the retreat of our own troops. The military defences of Keang-nan having been neglected, and the army having been left without discipline, various defeats have in consequence been experienced, which are very much to be regretted. I, the viceroy, having received the imperial commands to exterminate the rebel bands, have now collected a naval force, and in conjunction with the large army of the imperial commissioner Heang-yung, have attacked the enemy both by land and water, with the hope that at one blow the rebellion may be crushed. Now among the very first orders issued to the forces, it is necessary clearly to set forth the rewards and punishments that will be awarded, and we hereby promise and engage, with all you officers and soldiers, that the meritorious shall be rewarded according to the following schedule, while those who disobey the regulations shall be dealt with according to martial law. We will certainly act according to our engagement, so that you, officers and soldiers, had better reverently obey. Do not despise this warning. A special proclamation.

1. Any officer and soldier who shall spy out the real circumstances of the enemy, so as to enable us to make preparation and obtain an advantage, shall be rewarded with 50 taels of silver, and be immediately reported for promotion. Those who are backward in bringing information shall be beaten and degraded; while those who bring in a false report, so as to confuse the minds of the soldiers, shall be visited with condign punishment.

2. When our vessels advance against the enemy, they must calculate the distance at which they are, and whether their guns will reach the rebel fleet, after which they may fire their cannon: when they approach nearer they may let off their matchlocks and jingalls. Those who offend against this regulation shall be deprived of part of their reward. In an attack on the enemy's fleet, the vessel that boldly advances and first enters into the engagement, shall be rewarded with 100 taels: if two or three vessels advance together, the money shall be divided among them; while the vessel that comes latest into action, shall be fined 50 taels, to be deducted out of any reward they might otherwise have to receive. Those who through fear retire, and throw the rest into confusion, shall be visited with condign punishment.

3. No matter whether soldier or civilian, whoever can take alive the leader of the insurrection, Hung-sew-tseuen, shall be rewarded with 100,000 taels; and those who can capture the pretended princes Yang-sew-tsing and Seaou-chaou-kwei, shall be rewarded with 50,000 taels; the parties in quesion shall also be especially reported to the emperor, for some signal mark of his favour, and elevated to some high dignity. Those who can capture and behead any of the long-haired rebels, shall be rewarded with 50 taels of silver; while those who can take any of their chiefs shall receive 1,000 taels reward.

4. Any soldier or volunteer, who can capture any of the rebel junks, shall for every large junk so captured receive 100 taels reward; and for every middling sized junk 50 taels. Small and empty vessels that have been deserted by the enemy, are not to be reckoned. All military stores and weapons found on board such vessels shall revert to government: but all other property shall be divided among the captors. Any person who can devise a method for blowing up the whole fleet of the enemy, so as to destroy their power at a single blow, shall receive 100,000 taels reward, and be further reported to the emperor, in order to be raised to some high office.

5. When any soldier or volunteer, on going into battle, runs away, it shall be the duty of the serjeant or lieutenant who may be over him to pursue him and cut off his head, and to report the circumstance in the camp. Should a serjeant or lieutenant run away, it shall be the duty of the captain or major over him to take off his head, and report the circumstance in the camp; and if the captain or major do not behead the offenders in question, an order shall be solicited from the emperor to have them put to death; but all officers or soldiers, beneath the rank of captain, running away, may be immediately apprehended and beheaded, without waiting for an imperial order.

6. Those who are dangerously wounded in battle, shall receive 30 taels reward; those who are wounded severely 20 taels, and those who are wounded slightly ten taels. When any are killed in battle, 100 taels shall be paid to their families.

Issued on the 3rd year of Hëen-fung, third moon, 6th day, (April 13th).

PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAGISTRATE OF SHANGHAE.

Yuen, district magistrate of Shanghae, issues the following proclamation:

It appears that the taxes in kind due for the second year of Hëen-fung, which ought to have been up sent to the capital by water, have not yet been paid; the most urgent instructions have therefore been issued by the superior officers to the various district magistrates, saying that they have received the imperial commands pressing the payment of these dues with the speed of lightning, in default of which the offenders are ordered to be seized, and sent up to the provincial capital for punishment; while the amount yet unpaid will be most rigorously demanded, and payment in full insisted on, that it might be immediately sent on board the transport vessels, and forwarded to the capital. In conformity with these injunctious, I, the district magistrate, have already given instructions, urging the people to pay the amount due, but up to the present time, the quantity paid is very deficient. In fact, the contingent in rice for the preceding year ought to have been paid in the early part of the winter; but the payment has been perversely delayed, until it is now the fifth month of the present year. I have been all along urging the payment, but the people have not brought it in. This culpable negligence and perverse disobedience, this treating the imperial demands and public claims as if people had never heard of them, is a most bold and impudent proceeding: we have, therefore, in the first instance, enquired who the real offenders are, and selected some of the most notorious, in order to make of them a public example: depriving them of all rank and ordering them to be seized for trial. On this account we make known to you, the gentry and inhabitants of the place, that the parties who have not yet paid their dues, must immediately send in their quota, and pay according to custom, when they will be allowed peacefully to follow their occupations; but if there be the least delay, we will have you sent up to the provincial capital for punishment. Let every one tremblingly obey. Do not oppose. A special edict.

The 3d year of Hëen-fung, 5th month, 10th day (June 16th).

Then follow the names of one military graduate of the higher order; one person holding an official appointment; one literary graduate: and seven persons of purchased rank, who are all set forth as defaulters and deprived of rank and station; orders are therefore issued to search for their diplomas, or to see in what year they graduated, that they may be apprehended and sent up to the provincial capital for punishment. The names also of nine common people of the richer sort are given, who are also denounced for punishment.

W. H. M.

We observe in the *China Mail* of June 2d, the four following:—

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.*

Diplomatic Department.

D. B. Robertson, Esq., gazetted as H. M.'s Consul for Amoy, will for the present, and until further notice, officiate as Consul at the Port of Canton: *vice* Dr. Bowring absent on leave for twelve months.

Horace Oakley, Esq., to officiate as H. M.'s Vice-Consul at Canton during the absence of Mr. Vice-Consul Elmslie.

Frederic Howe Hale, Esq., to officiate as H. M.'s Vice-Consul at Shanghae pending the arrival of Mr. Vice-Consul Wade.

John A. T. Meadows, Esq., to officiate as H. M.'s Vice-Consul in charge at the Port of Ningpo, Mr. Vice-Consul Hague proceeding to England on medical certificate.

By Order,
FREDERICK HARVEY.

Superintendency of Trade,
Shanghae, 1st May, 1853.

* Which we have abbreviated to save space.—Ed.

To the Editor of the "North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—Would you allow me to ask you, by what clause in the New Port Regulations, does the Harbor-Master allow the Taou-tae's Privateers, to occupy Berths, in the "Anchorage for foreign vessels." The same privilege has been denied by His Excellency to Foreign vessels, when slightly encroaching during the height of the busy season, on the Junk Anchorage. And why he should have been tacitly allowed to enjoy an immunity, which he has refused to others; (and which I cannot help thinking is unathorized and illegal); perhaps you will be able to explain.—Your's truly,

TOUJOURS PRES.

It is clear that, as the Port Regulations were made for foreign vessels, and foreign vessels only—the clause cited below, was intended to prevent all other vessels, whether Chinese, or sailing under Chinese authority, from being moored within the Foreign Anchorage, and we think with our correspondent *Toujours Près* that the Chinese hired privateers should be immediately notified to remove to the anchorage where Chinese Vessels are moored. This is proper also, for two other reasons—one is, that those vessels contain combustibles and have very mixed crews on board, and the next is—the anchorage granted to foreigners will soon be required for Merchant Vessels. We hope the proper Authorities will look to it at once.

PORT REGULATION III.

Gunpowder or Combustibles.—No vessel or boat under any Foreign Flag, and no Chinese Junk or boat having a cargo of Gunpowder or other Combustibles on board, shall be permitted to Anchor among the Foreign vessels or in their near vicinity, ships-of-war, of course excepted.

To the Editor of the "North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—The following reflections have perhaps occurred to others as well as myself, while considering our present position in relation to the Insurgents at Nanking; and if my conclusions are incorrect I shall be only too happy to hear the views of others perhaps more capable of judging than I am.

The Treaty of Nanking states, that we shall carry on our Trade unmolested. To this Treaty there are two contracting parties—The Chinese Government and our own. For nearly six months, our Trade has been stopped, and destroyed, not through any fault of our own—but owing to one of the contracting parties having lost (without any apparent chance of regaining) possession of that Power, on which the Treaty rests—Destroy this power and the contract is at an end. Few or none can doubt this—as facts speak for themselves—and the natural course appears, simply to look for a renewal and extension of Treaty privileges to those who now possess, the power, if convinced of their ability to retain it,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Shanghae, 23d June, 1853.

That we are placed in a very false position (knowing as we do the resources of the Insurgents) by our inability to arrive at any valid conclusions as to the actual state of the Imperial Government, is unhappily a fact, that disables the commercial powers from taking any decided steps.

In reply to our correspondent, *A British Subject*, we can only say, we doubt not that H. M.'s Plenipo has, ere this, apprized the Home-government of the disorganized state of China, and that, before long, we trust, he will be armed with plenary powers to treat with either party as circumstances shall render most advisable. If the Manchus are unable to carry on the government of this great empire, we look upon it that all treaties between it and foreign powers necessarily cease: for in all cases Great Britain insists on carrying on relations with the *de facto* government, and a few months must clearly show which that is.

Our sympathies are naturally enlisted towards a brave and heroic people fighting for their liberties and possessing, in a remarkable degree for such new converts, a common faith—but we cannot on these accounts, assist in overturning a settled government, but must patiently abide the time when it is fully demonstrated by indisputable facts, that it in reality no longer exists for any good purpose—but is neutralized by a new and dominant power. Once this is clearly established, we should not hesitate to press it on the attention of our own Government, to open up relations and form treaties with the then *de facto* government of China—and we cannot but think, that if such is brought about by a quiet and non-interfering policy on the part of foreigners, that its good results will be most extensive, and its advantages solid and permanent.

PROCLAMATIONS

Published by imperial appointment, at the request of Yang and Seaou, ministers of state and generals-in-chief of the T'hae-ping celestial Dynasty, in the second year of our reign. (1852).

No. I.*

"楊 Yang, entitled the eastern king, chief minister of state and generalissimo, with 蕭 Seaou, entitled western king, second minister of state, and general-in-chief, of the divinely-appointed 太平 T'hae-ping celestial dynasty, unitedly issue this proclamation, to announce that they have received the commands of Heaven to slaughter the imps, tranquillize the people, and save the world. According to the sacred record of the Old Testament, the great God (Shang-te) our Heavenly Father, in six days created the heavens and earth, the land and sea, men and things. The great God is a spiritual Father, a ghostly Father, omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent; all nations under heaven are acquainted with his great power. In tracing up the records of bygone ages we find, that since the time of the creation of the world, the great God has frequently manifested his displeasure, and it is strange that you people of the world should still be ignorant of it. The great God in the first instance displayed his anger, and sent down a great rain, during forty days and forty nights, by which means the flood was produced. On a second occasion the great God manifested his displeasure, and came down to save Israel out of the land of Egypt. On a third occasion he displayed his awful majesty, and sent the Saviour of the world, the Lord Jesus, down into the world, who became incarnate in the land of Judea, and suffered for the redemption of mankind. In later ages he has again manifested his indignation, and in the 丁酉 Ting-yew year (A. D. 1837) the great God sent a celestial messenger, to take up the celestial king† into heaven, when he was commanded to put to death the fiendish bands. Again he sent the celestial king to take the lead of the empire and save the people: in the 戊申 Mow-shin year (A. D. 1848) the great God compassionated the calamities of the people, who had been entangled in the meshes of the devil's net; on the 3d month of that year (April), the great God and supreme Lord came down into the world; and in the 9th month (October) Jesus, the Saviour of the world, came down, manifesting to the world innumerable acts of power, and slaughtering a great number of impish fiends, in several pitched battles: for how can impish fiends expect to resist the majesty of Heaven? And what, we would ask, was the cause of God's anger? he was angry with men for worshipping corrupt spirits, and performing corrupt actions, by which means they grievously offended against the commands of Heaven? why do not you inhabitants of the world awake? Having been born in the present day, when you are permitted to witness the glory of God, how fortunate may you esteem yourselves! Happening also upon such a time as this, when you see the days of his majesty T'hae-ping-wang, how doubly fortunate are you? awake therefore, awake and arouse yourselves. Those who comply with the will of Heaven will be preserved; and those who disobey the celestial dictates will be destroyed. At the present time, this Manchow fiend 咸豐 Hëen-fung, belonging only to the Tartar-hordes, is the perpetual enemy of our Chinese race: moreover he has induced men to assume the form of fiends, to worship the corrupt, while they disobey the true Spirit, and thereby rebel against the great God, on which account Heaven will not endure but will certainly destroy him. Alas! you village braves, who assemble in volunteer corps, you do not seem to know that every tree has its roots and every stream its fountain: while you appear willing to invert the order of things; coveting the smallest advantage‡ you turn round and serve your foes; and having been entangled in the machinations of the evil one, you ungratefully rebel against your true lord. You do not seem to remember that you are the virtuous scholars of the Middle Kingdom, and honest subjects of the celestial dynasty, and thus you easily bend your steps in the road to ruin, without compassionating your own selves. Moreover you valiant men are many of you adherents of the Triad Society, and why do you not reflect, that you have entered into a bloody compact to exert your united strength and talents in exterminating the Tartar dynasty. Whoever heard of men joining in a solemn covenant, and then turning their backs upon their foes.§ Now throughout the different provinces there must be a variety of determined men, numbers of famous scholars, and of valiant heroes not a few; we desire, therefore, that you may severally elevate the lofty standard, and announce that you are determined not to live under the same heaven (with the Tartars,) while you earn for yourselves some merit in the service of our new king; this is what we his generals most fervently desire. We, also, wishing to carry out the virtuous feelings with which the great God loves to foster human life, and with which he receives men into his compassionate embrace, have set forward our army on its march of benevolence, desiring to recognize all as our brethren. Whilst we lead forward our generals and troops, carrying to the utmost our fidelity in recompensing our country, we cannot refrain from displaying the same spirit to the end, and therefore make known these our views to you all. You ought to know, that since Heaven has sent forth the true sovereign to rule over the people, it is your's to aid the celestial monarch in establishing his dominion. Although the devilish fiends should amount to millions, and their artful schemes to thousands, yet how could they withstand Heaven? To kill without warning would not be agreeable to our feelings; and to sit still without saving the people, is not what a benevolent person would do: we therefore earnestly issue this special proclamation, urging you people early to repent and vigorously to awake. Worship the true Spirit and reject corrupt spirits; become men once more, and be no longer fiends; when perhaps you may attain longevity here and the happiness of heaven hereafter. But if you still persevere in your obstinate stupidity, both gems and stones will be alike demolished, and then, when you come to gnaw your own navels, it will be too late to repent. A special proclamation."

No. II.

Yang, entitled the eastern king, chief minister of state and generalissimo, with Seaou, entitled the western king, second minister of state, and general-in-chief, both of the divinely-appointed T'hae-ping celestial dynasty, unitedly issue this

* This proclamation was published in our journal of the 12th March last," and was then scarcely thought to be genuine: it is now, however, met with at the head of one of the pamphlets issued by the insurgents; we republish it here, because in our former issue several mistakes had inadvertently crept in, which are now corrected.

† "The celestial king" alludes to the leader of the insurrection, Hung-sew-tseuen.

‡ The clause "coveting the smallest advantage" is in the revised edition altered to "imposing upon the majesty of high Heaven."

§ In the religious proclamation procured last March, and in the one brought from Nanking by the *Hermes* in May, the sentence beginning with "moreover" and ending with "foes," stood as we have above given it. In a subsequent copy of the proclamation, brought from Chinkeang in the beginning of June, the above sentence reads as follows: "Moreover you various classes of people, originally the subjects of the Chinese empire, ought to know that Heaven has produced the true sovereign, and you ought therefore to exert your united strength and talents in exterminating the fiends; but who would have thought that you should have obliterated your natural conscience and turned your backs upon your foes." This alteration appears to have been made to avoid all allusion to the triad society.

proclamation, announcing that they have received the commands of Heaven to punish the Tartars.

We hereby promulge our explicit orders in every place, and say, oh you multitudes listen to our words. We conceive that the empire belongs to the Chinese, and not to the Tartars; the food and raiment found therein belongs to the Chinese, and not to the Tartars; the men and women inhabiting this region are subjects and children of the Chinese, and not of the Tartars. But alas! ever since the Ming dynasty lost its influence, the Manchows availed themselves of the opportunity to throw China into confusion, and deprive the Chinese of their empire; they also robbed them of their food and clothing, as well as oppressed and ravished their sons and daughters: and the Chinese, notwithstanding they possessed such an extensive territory and multitudinous subjects, allowed the Tartars to do as they pleased, without making the least objection. Can the Chinese still deem themselves men? Ever since the Manchows have spread their poisonous influence through China, the flame of oppression has risen up to heaven, and the vapour of corruption has defiled the celestial throne, the offensive odour has spread over the four seas, and the demoniacal influence has distressed surrounding regions; while the Chinese, with bowed heads and dejected spirits, willingly become the servants of others. How strange it is, that there are no men in China! China is the head, Tartary the feet: China is the land of spirits, Tartary the land of demons. Why may China be deemed the land of spirits? because the true Spirit, the great God, our heavenly Father, made heaven and earth, the land and sea, (and the Chinese honor him) therefore from of old China has been termed the land of spirits. Why are the Tartars to be considered demons? Because the devilish serpent, the king of Hades, is a corrupt demon, and the Tartars have been in the habit of worshipping him, therefore may the Tartars be considered demons. But alas! the feet have assumed the place of the head, and demons have usurped the land of spirits: while they have constrained our Chinese people, to become demons like themselves. If all the bamboos of the southern hills were to be used as pens, they would not be enough to detail the obscenities of these Tartars; and if all the waves of the eastern sea were to be employed, they would not be sufficient to wash away their sins, which reach to heaven. We will merely enumerate a few general circumstances, that are well known to all men. The Chinese have a form peculiarly their own, but these Manchows have commanded them to shave the hair round their heads, and wear a long tail behind, thus causing the Chinese to assume the appearance of brute animals. The Chinese have a dress peculiar to themselves, but these Manchows have caused them to wear knobs on their caps, with Tartar clothes and monkey caps, while they discard the robes and head-dress of former dynasties: thus causing the Chinese to forget their origin. The Chinese have their own relations and descendants, but that false devil Kang-he secretly commanded his followers, each to take the controul of ten families, and defile their wives and daughters, in order that the Chinese race might be converted into Tartars. The Chinese have their own connections by marriage, but the Manchow fiends have taken to themselves the beautiful women of China to be their slaves and concubines: thus thousands of our fair sisters have been defiled by those rammish dogs, and myriads of our ruddy daughters have been ravished by these lustful baboons: the very mention of which distresses the feelings, and pollutes the tongue: for the women of China have been universally thus debauched. The Chinese have their own laws and regulations, but the Manchows have manufactured devilish enactments, so that our Chinese people cannot escape the meshes of their net, nor can they tell how to dispose of their hands and feet: by which means our young men are entirely brought under their controul. The Chinese have their own language, but the Manchows have introduced the slang of the capital, and interfered with Chinese expressions, designing thus to seduce the Chinese by their Tartar brogue. Whenever drought and inundations occur, the government manifests no compassion, but quietly sees our people scattered abroad or dying of hunger, until the bleached bones are as thick as jungle, by which means our country is depopulated. The Manchows also have allowed corrupt magistrates and covetous officers to spread themselves all over China, flaying the skin and devouring the fat of our people, until both men and women meet and lament by the road side, to see our fellow subjects reduced to want and poverty. Offices are to be obtained by bribes, crimes are to be bought off with money: rich fellows engross all authority, while heroes are filled with despair; by which means all the noble spirits in the empire are overwhelmed with despair and die. Should any, animated by a patriotic feeling, seek to revive China from its ruins, they are accused of fostering rebellion, and their whole race exterminated, by which means all heroic ardour is repressed in China. But the ways in which the Manchows have deluded China, and abused China, are too numerous to detail; for they are cunning and artful in the extreme. Formerly 姚弋仲 Yaou-yih-chung, though himself a Tartar, advised his son Seang to submit to China.* 符融 Foo-yung was also a Tartar, but he repeatedly advised his elder brother Këen not to invade China.† But now these Tartars, forgetting the meanness and obscurity of their origin, and taking advantage of 吳三桂 Woo-san-kwei's introduction, they have usurped dominion in China, where they have carried their villainies to the utmost. Let us for a moment look into the origin of these Manchow Tartars. Their first ancestor was a cross-breed between a white fox and a red dog, from whom sprang this race of imps, that have since increased abundantly. They contract marriages without ceremony, and pay no regard to the relations of life or the rules of civilized society: at a time when China was destitute of heroes they seized upon the government of the country; the wild fox thus ascended the imperial throne, and these washed monkies, having put off their caps, rushed into the royal court; while our Chinese people, instead of ploughing up their halls, and digging down their dens, have allowed themselves to be taken in their devices, to be insulted over by them, and to obey their command; and what is worse, our civil and military officers, coveting the gains of office, have bowed down in the midst of these herds of dogs and foxes. A child three feet high is generally esteemed very ignorant, but if you were to tell him to make obeisance to a parcel of dogs and swine, he would redden with indignation: and what are these Tartars, but dogs and swine? Some of you have read books, and are acquainted with history, and do you not feel in the slightest degree ashamed? Formerly 文天祥 Wan-thëen-seang,‡ and 謝枋得 Seay-fang-tih,§ swore that they would rather die than serve the Monguls. 史可法 Sze-k'ho-fah,‖ and 瞿式耜 Keu-shih-sze,¶ swore that they would rather die than serve the Manchows. These facts must all be familiar to you. According to our calculation the Manchows cannot be above a hundred thousand, and we Chinese amount to more than fifty millions; but for fifty millions to be ruled over by a hundred thousand is very disgraceful. Now happily a retributive Providence being about to restore the country to its rightful owners, and China having some prospect of a revival, men's minds being bent on good government, it is evident that the Tartars have not long to rule. Their three times seven, or 210, years' lease is about to expire, and the extraordinary personage of the five times nine has already appeared.** The iniquities of the Tartars are full; high Heaven has manifested its indignation, and commanded our celestial king sternly to display his heavenly majesty, and erect the standard of righteousness, sweeping away the demoniacal brood, and perfectly cleansing our flowery land. He reverently carries out the punishment awarded by Heaven, and says to all, whether far or near, who is there that is not ready to bare the arm in my cause?†† whether officers or people, who is there that is not willing to unfurl the ensign in my defence? Let the armed bands display their glittering lances, raise the animating shout, and present a bold front; let yeoman and dame, leading on their several sexes, develop their righteous indignation, and press forward in the van; let us swear to exterminate the eight banners, in order to tranquillize the nine provinces.‡‡ We hereby call upon the noble-minded of every region, first to pay their adorations to God, in order to delight the mind of Heaven, and then let us win over again our former battles, when our ancestors seized 守緒 Show-seu in Tsae-chow,§§ and apprehended 妥懽 T'ho-hwan in Ying-ch'hang:‖‖ let us recover the territory that has been so long ingulfed in misery, and reverently comply with the commandments and institutions of God. Whoever can succeed in catching that Tartar dog Hëen-fung,¶¶ and will bring him before us, or whoever is able to cut off his head and present it to us; or whoever can seize or decapitate any one of the Manchows, shall be rewarded with high offices, in making which promise we will certainly not break our word. For having now obtained the eminent favour of the great God, commanding our lord the celestial king to set in order the Chinese empire, we cannot allow the Tartars any longer to throw it into confusion. Who among you, inhabitants of the middle kingdom, may not be considered the sons and daughters of God? if now you set about slaughtering these imps, in obedience to the command of Heaven, and, seizing the standard, be among the first to mount the battlements, or at least be careful to avoid the error of 防風 Fang-fung,*** who was the last to come to the help of the prince,—you shall in the present world be considered a peerless hero, and in heaven above obtain eternal glory. But if you still retain your delusions, and will not awake from your lethargy, protecting the false and resisting the true, then while you are alive you will be nothing but Tartar men, and at death shall be ranked with Tartar devils. Obedience and disobedience are thus plainly distinguished; Chinese and barbarians have their settled denominations; let every one obey Heaven, free themselves from demoniacal influences, and become men. You our countrymen have been aggrieved by the oppressions of the Manchows long enough; if now you do not change your politics, and with united strength and courage sweep away every remnant of these Tartars, how can you answer it to God in the highest heavens? We have now set in motion our righteous army, above to revenge the insult offered to God in deceiving Heaven, and below to deliver China from its inverted position, thus sternly sweeping away every vestige of Tartar influence, and unitedly enjoying the happiness of the T'hae-ping dynasty. Those who obey Heaven shall meet with large rewards, those who disobey shall be openly put to death. This is our announcement to the whole empire: let all the nation hear!

* Yaou-yih-chung, was the chief of a Tartar horde (A.D. 317); his fifth son Seang, was brave and benevolent; to whom he gave his dying charge, to subject himself to the Tsin dynasty, then in possession of China.

† Foo-yung, was a general in the employ of one of the states of China, (A.D. 373); when his brother Këen was about to attack the Tsin dynasty, he presented three difficulties before him, but without effect.

‡ Wan-t'hëen-seang, would not submit to the Monguls (A.D. 1280), and was slain by Coblai Khan.

§ Seay-fang-tih, was a faithful servant of the Sung dynasty, and having been seized by Wei-t'hëen-yew, he was brought to the capital, then in possession of the Tartars, (A.D. 1280); but he refused to eat, and in five days died.

‖ When Yang-chow was lost, at the close of the Ming dynasty, Sze-k'ho-fah killed himself.

¶ The last monarch of the Ming dynasty retired first upon Canton, and then fled to Burmah, where he was killed, and Keu-shih-sze lost his life at the same time, (A.D. 1644.)

** There is an allusion here to an expression contained in the Book of Diagrams, under the Këen diagram, or five and nine, where it is said that "the dragon flies up to heaven," which means that a new monarch is about to ascend the throne of China.

†† There is a reference here to the Kwoh-yu, or annals of the country, which relate that when Min, the king of Tse, was killed, Wang-sun-këa rushed out into the market-place and exclaimed, Who is there that will not bare the arm for Tse?

‡‡ The Manchow army is arranged under eight banners, and China was originally called the nine provinces.

§§ Show-seu was a Tartar k'han, who killed himself at Tsae-chow, (A.D. 1260.)

‖‖ T'ho-hwan was the last emperor of the Mongul dynasty, who fled before the soldiers of Ming, and died at Ying-ch'hang, (A.D. 1368.)

¶¶ Hëen-fung is the present emperor of China.

*** There is an allusion here to ancient history which records that when Yu (B.C. 2204) assembled his nobles at Kwei-ke, Fang-fung was the last to arrive, wherefore the king slew him.

No. III.

Yang, entitled the eastern king, chief minister of state, and generalissimo, with Seaou, entitled the western king, second minister of state, and general-in-chief, both of the divinely-appointed T'hae-ping dynasty, unitedly issue this proclamation, giving orders to save all those whom Heaven produces and nourishes, with all those who are the sons and daughters of the great God, and supreme Lord, our heavenly Father; also giving orders to save all those Chinese people erroneously aiding the fiendish Tartars, to the injury of the Chinese nation. Know ye not, that ye are all the children of God. We, the generals above-named, distinctly inform you, that although your bodies are brought into the world through the agency of your earthly parents, your souls are the immediate product of the Divinity. God is the Father of us who now address you, he is also the Father of all men in every nation under heaven: as the ancients have said, "All under heaven are one family, and all within the four seas brethren." But you have rejected your Father, and worshipped the devil. The devil is the enemy of God your Father, and he is our enemy, as well as the enemy of you and all people in every nation under heaven. Who is the devil? but the images and idols which you are in the habit of worshipping and sacrificing to. And what are these images and idols? but the impish slaves and fiendish followers of the devilish serpent, the envious king of Hades. And who is this devilish serpent and envious king of Hades? but the old serpent who was created in the beginning, when the great God made heaven and earth. He has now transformed himself into a fiendish imp, as he is able to change himself into a variety of forms. The dragon of the eastern sea is no other than he, who is the foremost fiend and chief devil engaged in deceiving and inveigling the souls of men, until they fall into the lowest hell, and become his impish slaves and fiendish followers, to be employed by him in deluding and debauching mankind. Now think with yourselves, since the devil is engaged in deceiving and inveigling our brothers and sisters, if he be not then our enemy and your enemy as well as the enemy of all men in every nation under heaven, what is he? Now since the devil is your enemy, you ought to lose no time in burning and destroying his images; but you on the contrary put out your heads to follow him, and allow him to inveigle you. The proverb says, "Bean paste is chiefly water, and the king of Hades is nothing but the devil." Another proverb says "If you want to go to the devil go to the temples." Do you hear this? If now you had any intelligence, and were not absolutely dead, you would think over these proverbs, and reforming your old habits you would awake, and repent of the enormous crime of rejecting your true Father. Falling into the devices of your enemy, you will eventually fall into the destruction of hell, where the devil will defile and debase you more and more. Dogs are the basest of animals, but you will be baser than dogs. Now the great God and supreme Lord, our heavenly Father, taking compassion on those who have been miserably deluded by the devil, did in the Ting-yew year (1837) send down his angel, to convey our celestial king up into heaven, where God especially commissioned him to slaughter the fiends; after which he sent the celestial king down into the world again, to become our lord, and save us. In the Mow-shin year (1848), in the third month (April), God himself came down to take the superintendance of affairs; and in the 9th month (October) our celestial elder brother Jesus came down into the world to save and deliver. It is now five years since these things happened: and if we were not really and truly to tell you, you would remain ignorant of these things, and go on disobeying Heaven, and resisting Heaven, until you went down into hell, and suffered misery for thousands and myriads of years. This we could not endure to think of, and therefore especially open out this matter, and clearly enjoin upon you, immediately to reject the devil, and return to your Father, and you will enjoy abundant happiness in heaven. We wish most sincerely to save you, people of China. Since now you are really Chinese, why are you so stupid, as to shave off your hair and follow the fiends; putting on these Tartar habiliments, you voluntarily become the dogs and slaves of these fiendish Tartars. Are you not aware that the body politic is turned upside down, with the honourable and mean taking each others' places. For the Chinese nation to rule over fiendish Tartars, and for the master to order about the slave, this would be all right; but for fiendish Tartars to rule over the Chinese nation, and for the slave to insult his master, this will never do. It is to be supposed that in a vast country like China, there must be many who understand the great principles of righteousness; and now that happily God has largely manifested his heavenly goodness, and sent our celestial king down into the world, to be the true lord of the T'hae-ping dynasty, ruling over every nation under heaven, we especially proclaim to all you Chinese people, that have hitherto erroneously followed the fiendish camp, and have aided the imps in resisting Heaven; if now, on hearing these our commands, you should immediately understand the great principles of righteousness, and in conjunction with your Chinese fellow-subjects, seize or decapitate the impish Tartars, and come over to submit yourselves to our celestial dynasty, not only will we forgive your former faults, but announce the fact to our heavenly Father, who will confer upon you celestial offices and celestial emoluments in great abundance. For myriads and myriads of years, as long as our lord possesses the hills and rivers of China, your sons and grandsons for myriads and myriads of years shall hereditarily enjoy offices and emoluments. Moreover if you know God your heavenly Father, throw off your allegiance to the devil and become men; in the present world you shall have glory and honour without compare, and in heaven enjoy happiness without end, with eternal dignity and eternal honour. Is not this much better than aiding fiends and becoming imps yourselves, in the present life to be deluded and inveigled by the devil, and after death become the slaves and followers of the evil one; debased and defiled, vitiated and corrupted by him, with swollen and leprous forms, like horridly ugly devils, suffering endless and excruciating torment in the lowest pit of hell? Which of these is best and which worst, which to be avoided and which followed, there must be some of you able to judge. If now any of you are able to discern this, and will immediately invert your weapons, aiding Heaven in exterminating the fiends, and thus delight the mind of Deity, then will God be pleased, and from his lofty abode in heaven, he will look down approvingly on your united efforts in our cause. We for ourselves will certainly retract none of the assurances we have made; those who obey Heaven shall be richly rewarded, but those who disobey shall be openly put to death. This our announcement is promulgated to the whole empire. Let all the nation hear.

W. H. M.

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(From Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book.)

(Continued from No. 151.)

Foreign interference: antipathy to foreigners, not peculiar to Chinamen: religious feature of the insurrection: superstition of Manchus: image worship and a theological quandary.

Constant efforts were made by the imperialists to intimidate the patriots, or robbers, as they are styled, by threatening to employ against them the fire and thunder of outside barbarians; and in this manner their ire against foreigners was doubtless excited to some extent, particularly on the appearance of lorchas and square-rigged vessels in the Yang-tsze; but as it was also the policy of the authorities, to represent them as entertaining hostile designs against Europeans, there is reason to believe that the reports and proclamations to that effect, may all be traced to officers of government. It is much to be deplored that mercenary considerations only should have been allowed to jeopard every foreign interest in battling against the revolutionists, for whatever may be the result of the present contest, it is certain that China will ultimately throw off her foreign yoke, and it is alike impolitic and unjust, to be concerned in attempts to repress revolutionary movements. As for the Manchus, no favourable impressions would be made on them, even if the assistance rendered was voluntary, instead of being purchased for a few dollars. Certainly the Chinese experience harsh treatment from foreigners generally. Do they quietly submit to the rule of rude hunters, who impose degrading customs upon them, they are considered and treated as servile creatures who may be wronged with impunity, and who are unfit to be placed on an equality with those who come to reside among them. Does a party arise fired with patriotic zeal for the re-establishment of a native dynasty: it is stigmatized by every epithet which their enemies may invent, and ships and arms and men, are readily hired out for its speedy extermination.

From our present knowledge of the Chinese, it must be admitted that they are universally inimical to foreigners, and that a native dynasty would if left to itself, restrict as much as possible the privileges wrung by war and treaty from the Manchus, but it would not be left to itself; for being, as it inevitably would be, exposed to constant attacks from its late conquerors, its existence would depend upon accepting the science and civilization of the West. Thus in time their strong prejudices would wear away to a considerable extent. Touching their undisguised antipathy to foreigners, it is but fair to state, that they have too much occasion both to hate and to despise us, as is well known; and it should be remembered too, that much of the vaunted patriotism of Paris, London, or New York, consists of an over-weening self-estimate and of an ill concealed aversion to men of other climes. That hostile feeling against strangers which all must admit, not to be a peculiar characteristic of the Chinese, here manifests itself between natives of different provinces, and even between those of different towns. It is a species of barbarism which Christianity, its only antagonist, is gradually dissipating in the West, but which must be endured, wherever the religion of good will to man exercises no influence. It is unreasonable therefore, to withhold our sympathy from the natives in attempts to throw off a foreign yoke, merely because they regard us with dislike, or would, if circumstances permitted curtail our privileges, and it is altogether impolitic to barter our arms and men for the purpose of extinguishing a display of patriotism, which must command the respect of every generous mind.

The religious feature in this revolutionary movement cannot fail to attract much attention, which though a point of singular interest, is likely to be overrated or misunderstood. Two causes have been in operation to impart this peculiar character to the insurrection. First, in point of time, but of secondary importance, is the predilection which the reigning dynasty has uniformly shown for Budhism. Personally the emperors of this house have exhibited no particular attachment to this superstition; drawing, their instruction from Chinese Classics, their religious views conform to those of the literati, but the female members of the imperial clan, and the whole Manchu nation are devoted adherents of this faith. The relations of this government with the hierarchy of Tibet have also contributed to the revival which Budhism has experienced since the last subjugation of China. No previous dynasty has bestowed such large gifts on monasteries, and though some emperors may have been ardent votaries of Budha, no imperial house before the present, has regularly worshiped by proxy in the sacred places of the empire. Every year for example a priest styled a *Namoshang*, visits Puto the seat of the goddess of mercy and prostrates himself and makes numerous contortions before her shrine in behalf of his imperial master, by whom he is appointed, and from whom he receives a certificate, which secures his support and travelling expenses from the magistrates of each district on his route. The emperor makes pilgrimages by proxies to three other sacred places in different parts of the empire.

During a brief residence at Hang-chau, I visited the celebrated monastery on the beautiful lake Wú-si, in which are five hundred images of the *lohan*, or disciples of Budha or Saints, in plaster, all of the natural size, and covered with gilt: each having in front a sort of altar, or frame for holding candles and incense sticks; amongst the beings thus honored, were the emperors of the Tsing dynasty from Shun-che, to Tau-kwang inclusive, who must either have coveted that distinction, or have approved of the canonization.

The bigoted attachment of the former conquerors of China to Budhism is notorious, and, as if during their sway this religion had been too much honored, the founder of the late dynasty, at one period of his life a menial in a monastery, on expelling the Mongols, promulgated a decree prohibiting any entering the priesthood under forty years of age; a rigid compliance with which, would have almost destroyed the superstition, for the sacerdotal order is recruited with very few exceptions, by purchasing children from the poor for that purpose.

From facts like these, it may be inferred, that the hostility which Budhist priests experienced from the insurgents is owing, in part to political feeling, and it must be added, partly also because they could be stripped of property with impunity and without incurring odium.

The other cause, to which allusion has been made, as giving a religious character to this movement, and by far the principal one, resulted indirectly from Protestant preaching together with the wide distribution of the Sacred Scriptures and tracts. Men from the interior who had heard Christianity explained at Canton and Hongkong returned to their homes bent on the establishment of a new Society, on a Christian basis, so far as they were able, with their imperfect instruction to comprehend the nature of our holy faith. Had the members of the Sect of God or Supreme Ruler, not been molested; these simple people, would not it is fair to presume, have ever been found arrayed in arms against their laws and rulers. Government persecution and oppression, compelled them to unite with a band of insurgents then in the field, evidence of which shall be adduced in the sequel from the pen of imperial commissioner Seu; from that period, the combined forces have aimed to accomplish three things,—

I. The expulsion of the Manchus.
II. The abolition of image worship.
III. Suppression of the use of, and traffic in opium.

The members of the *Shang-ti* sect, had not been long associated with those who were aiming at the subversion of the reigning dynasty, before their modicum of piety and truth, were to a great degree supplanted by fanaticism and ambition, and consequently the Christian cannot but regard their professions with much mistrust. There is not the least evidence that the cruelties which the insurgents, like the imperialists, have inflicted on their prisoners are chargeable to this sect, but there can be no doubt of their having forcibly driven priests from monasteries, and of having destroyed temples and idols, exhibiting, by this persecuting spirit great ignorance of the first principles of Christianity. Were Budhist priests, addicted, like the sacerdotal class in some lands, to the practice of roasting their fellow sinners alive, something might be offered in extenuation, though not in justification of the conduct of the insurgents. On the contrary they are as harmless as they are stupid, and should not only, like all other religionists be tolerated, but unlike many, they should be deemed objects of commiseration.

In consequence of their declaring war against opium, it is to be feared the patriots will forfeit foreign sympathy, and then, any government they may perchance establish can scarcely have more than an ephemeral existence. However noble the design, it is not now feasible and is therefore highly impolitic.

Their crusade against image worship is wrong, useless and highly impolitic. Wrong, because it aims to coerce the conscience; useless; because the people, despite any penalty will persist in employing all such aids to devotion, until instructed in a purer faith; and impolitic: because of the grave dilemma in which it will inevitably involve them.

If they should make an exception in favor of the crucifix, madonna, and the host of images and pictures worshipped by native Christians, the indignation of the country against this preference for foreign gods, would be fatal to the existence of their government. If, on the other hand, they should sacrilegiously include in their iconoclastic furore the Christian pantheon, they would soon be found writhing under the religious rancor of the hereditary champions of western superstition. As well-wishers of the Chinese therefore, we cannot felicitate ourselves on the determination of a party among them, to abolish image worship, until they employ gospel means for that most desirable end.

As Christianity in its most revolting shape, is far superior to any form of religion existing in China, one cannot but regard with regret any attempt made by force, to restrain our Roman Catholic brethren from the practice of a peaceful and very efficient means of propagating their faith. Although most indifferent artists themselves, the Chinese are not slow to appreciate, our superior excellence in painting and sculpture, and their religious prejudices not being strong, it is not a more difficult matter to shove into the country sacred objects of European faith, than Long-ells, Lowell-cotton or the Drug.

When a Gospel or a tract would not be opened, a highly colored print, will be gazed on with admiration often causing the beholder, to meditate on the new faith and in some cases to be actually converted by the sight, instances of which are on record. A pedlar has just left my study, after offering a lot of the gods of the "Red bristled country" for sale; they consisted of a whole bevy of charming female figures and an equal number of male saints.

In the more important department of Sacred Sculpture it is probable, that the Chinese will ere long be able to supply their own wants. Monbon-ami, M. Huc, in his entertaining tomes, *Souvenirs d'un voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet et la Chine*, naïvely informs us that at the celebrated foundry for casting Budhas at Tolon-noor, had executed "un Christ sur un magnifique modèle en bronze, venu de France, on avait si bien réussi, qu'il était assez difficile depouvoir distinguer la copie du modèle," no one conversant with the Chinese, can doubt the utility of finely executed Christs, Madonnas and the like, in disseminating the ceremonies and dogmas of the Church of Rome, but our friends who devote their energies to this work, will themselves confess, that the system has disadvantages of no slight character, for these unscrupulous idolaters,* will worship even the caricatures of Punch, and will take the pictures of European Saints, transfer to them native names and titles, and then worship them with unaffected ardor.

A flagrant instance of their perverseness in this respect came under my observation at Hang-chau. Just within the Wú-lin gate of that capital is a building, once a Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary's *perhaps*, but now known as a temple of the Queen of Heaven, devoted to the service of the deified daughter of the Fohkien fisherman. The building has undergone no other alteration, than the removal of the cross, and the Christ, as the image of our Lord is irreverently styled, and some minor sacred paraphernalia. The altar, whereon stood an image of Him who is "over all, God blessed for ever" is now occupied by an image of Heaven's Queen, but in front are the identical vases, for containing holy water and "the water used for washing the fingers in imitation of Pilate," during mass, now employed for sprinkling and washing in the service offered to the Fohkien Virgin, by Budhist monks, who ape as far as they are capable, the ceremonies of the former occupants. The candlesticks and other utensils of the suppressed Christian Society, have been turned to similar profane uses. But the strangest sight of all, is the picture of the Mother of our Lord, holding in her arms the infant Savior, remaining suspended on the wall to the right of the altar, now personating the goddess of mercy, and receiving the homage of every Budhist pilgrim. This Goddess and Holy Mother, Queen of Heaven, rank in the Chinese pantheon next to Budha himself. The priests who have the Church now in their keeping station a porter at the gate and another at the door way, whose duty it is to keep disreputable persons from entering, imitating in every possible particular indeed, the proceedings of the Jesuits from whom the building had been wrenched.†

To return to the Kwang-si patriots, whose imprudence, has made the question of image worship of considerable importance in the cotemporaneous history of their country, for otherwise it should have had no place in a chronicle of passing events: —It is desirable for various reasons, that they should quickly relinquish or modify their iconoclastic schemes, for it is morally certain, that there are Christian powers so called, ready to repress by fire & sword, any attempt, on the part of these uncircumcised celestials, to despoil native Christians of their images, whether these be imported or of domestic manufacture.

(To be continued.)

* My friend T. Harris, Esq., of New York informed me that a few days ago he observed in a temple at Kia-hing, an image of a white man, with long hair in a garb resembling that of an European priest and on inquiring what the figure represented, he was told, that it was *Shang-ti*, (Supreme Ruler; or God) the same god that you "foreigners worship!"

† In the chapters on the *temples at the provincial capital*, in the statistics of Chih-kiang Province and the statistics at Hang-chau, it is stated the viceroy Le-wai in the year 1732, altered the Church for the Lord of Heaven, into a temple for the Queen of Heaven.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Sir Henry Pottinger*, from Liverpool—30,000 pieces Grey Shirtings—1,064 pieces Chintz—340 pieces Fancy Cottons—156 bars of Iron for building purposes.

Per *Security*, from Liverpool—550 tons Coals.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM *WOOSUNG.*

June 16,	Brenda, (Am.)	for Japan.
22,	Spec,	„ Ningpo.
22,	Island Queen,	„ Hongkong.
22,	Flying Childers, (Am.)	„
23,	Audax,	„ Hongkong.
23,	Balkan,	„ Australia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Cherokee, Lancastrian, John Bunyan, Nerbudda, Kingston, Eclipse, Countess of Seafield, Sea Witch, and John Knox.
Liverpool.—Ashmore, Monarch, Cambalu, Gifford, and Prussischer Adler.
Singapore.—Alceste, and Amoy.
Hongkong.—Eamont, and Iona.

NOTES *of a Trip from Shanghae to Chusan and Ningpo.*

(Continued from Supplement to the N.-C. H. No. 151.)

On the east glacis is situated the burying ground, the last resting place of so many of our brave countrymen, who perished during the taking and holding of the island. We have some recollection of having read somewhere that this burying ground was in a disgraceful condition, the graves desecrated and the place made a receptacle for pirates heads and pauper coffins. To this we are glad to offer our unqualified denial; in our opinion the tombs are in as perfect a state of preservation as those in the cemetery at Shanghae, and if there are two or three Chinese coffins, they by no means appear to be of paupers, and to unsuspecting people like ourselves, their presence rather bespoke good feeling than otherwise. We are ready to admit that under a large mound, we found a sort of cellar without a door, in which there were a number of wooden baskets, some few of which having become broken from the effects of the elements, displayed skulls as their contents. But what reason there should be for asserting that they belonged to pirates, we could not discover, nor would the fact, if proven, imply any insult to the remains of our own unfortunate countrymen.

The inscriptions on most of the tombs, although beginning to suffer from atmospheric influence, were still legible, and we copied that on a monument lately restored and in perfect preservation, which tells of the sad havoc among our troops, caused by the climate acting upon them in the most unfavourable situations.

The inscription runs—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
11 SERGEANTS, 13 CORPORALS, 4 DRUMMERS
AND 403 PRIVATES
OF
H. M.'s 55th REGIMENT,
WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED FROM
DISEASE WHILE SERVING IN CHINA
From 11th July, 1841, to 22d Feby., 1844.

This monument is erected by the Non-commissioned Officers of the above Regiment as a token of respect.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

And all we can say is that their bones are likely to do so as far as any desecration is concerned.

The next thing that attracted our attention formed a fit sequel to this tale of death; before proceeding along the stone causeway leading into the city we passed several houses within the embankments. One of these, a long low building facing the anchorage, and now used as a custom-house, we were surprised to have pointed out to us, as the former Regimental Hospital. We could scarcely believe it possible that such a sad blunder had been committed, as the placing of this building, which of all others should have been on an elevated and healthy situation, in the worst possible spot that could have been selected—shut out from every breath of air, save only the exhalations from the paddy fields.

A large trade in fish seems to be carried on in this suburb, of which several fine specimens were seen, but the principal one at the time was a species of sepia or cuttle-fish which would appear to be in great demand, and of which numbers were seen cut and spread out on mats drying in the sun.

After proceeding along the causeway for about half a mile, we came to the south gate of the city, which like that of most Chinese walled towns, consists of two distinct doorways in a bastion, but both stood wide open, and even in these troublous times no sentry was to be seen.

We now commenced an inspection of the principal temples, but we will not attempt to describe them further than by stating, that they are much cleaner, and more elaborately finished, than any we have seen elsewhere. We believe that they have all lately undergone a thorough repair, which may partly account for this. That attached to the Che-hing's office, and that dedicated to the Goddess of Heaven, are remarkable for this. In the latter we witnessed the distribution of rice to a number of beggars, provided, we were informed, by the owner of the garden which we shall have occasion to mention further on. A fine ancestral temple situated to the west of the town, is divided into numerous small altars or recesses, in which nothing but the name and dignity of departed friends are inscribed in letters of gold, on small tablets fixed upright on stands. Not far from this is the temple of the God of Health, where we saw some large sheets of yellow paper, on which the priests were engaged inscribing peculiar characters; these are procurable for 200 cash each, and the fortunate possessor of one may consider himself secure of recovery from the most dangerous disease! Facing this is a small pagoda on a rising ground, and a peculiar looking stone monument erected as we understood in commemoration of the burning of a Joss-house. In the temple of the God of Life, which is decorated in extremely good taste, there are some fine carvings of storks, the emblem of long life, well worthy of attention. In the temple dedicated to the God of War numerous are the ungainly weapons wielded by the images. Lastly, the mariner's temple, which is situated without the walls in a grove to the east of the causeway, may be inspected.

As to shops, there appear absolutely to be none worthy of the name, and anxious as we were to secure some memento of our visit, we found it impossible to purchase anything, not much better obtained in Shanghae. Altogether the place seems to have suffered seriously from the withdrawal of our forces, and looks mean and beggarly. We were assailed by several unfortunate little mendicants for cash. One to whom we had given a few, actually followed us to our boat, complaining that the cash were small and therefore comparatively worthless! But we must not omit to say a word in praise of the cleanliness of the streets of this town, in contradiction to a misstatement, which seems inadvertently to have crept into Mr. William's Middle Kingdom, and which is perfectly irreconcileable with facts—in so much that at the time we made a note to the effect, that the more northern city of Shanghae would do well to imitate Tinghae in this respect.

In the afternoon we started on a visit to the Tze-man-fong garden situated about 7 *le* from the north gate at the foot of one of the larger hills. It is privately owned, but used as a place of resort for tea drinking &c., by the better classes, of which we saw a whole family, in this innocent enjoyment. Although limited in extent the rock work is the finest we have seen and the plants are kept in good order. There was in flower a beautiful display of double poppy and double peach, roses and glycene, besides various other plants. This might be used as a place of residence by any one anxious to be within a moderate distance of the shooting ground on the hills; the people are very civil, and the accommodation remarkably good. We were told that we would be perfectly welcome at any time. We returned through one of the best streets in Tinghae, in which are situated merely large private hongs, but which, although the residences of the wealthier classes, have still a neglected look about them.

17th May.—Early this morning we ascended the island which faces the harbour, and from it had a very fine view. From this spot probably the best sketch of Chusan could be taken. And the visitor should make a point of not omitting this in the list of his sights.

As our time on this trip was limited, it now became necessary to leave Chusan, and accordingly we started at a quarter to 10 o'clock for the Island of *Po-too*—situated about twenty miles to the East of Tinghae. Luckily the wind was fair, and we passed along at a merry pace through a magnificent scenery—islands on either side of our passage, of the most fertile description and varied shading—more striking of course to strangers.

We may here note in reference both to the Island of Chusan, and the surrounding islets, that a large salt manufactory is carried on along the shores, to such an extent, as to enable it to be sold at from three to four hundred cash a pecul. For this purpose pits are formed on the summit of hut like eminences, into which the salt water is conveyed for the purpose of evaporation. Those eminences give a peculiar tent like appearance to the whole of these shores, which is extremely puzzling to a stranger.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfor, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brewhouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 22d, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Chapped Hands, Burns, Bunions, Corns (Soft), Bite of Mosquitoes, Chiego-foot, Sand-Flies, Coco-bay, Elephantiasis, Chapped Hands, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Rheumatism, Joints, Scalds, Wounds, Sore-throats, Gout, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Sore Nipples, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

1853	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 18	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	June 9	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 19	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	June 8	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 19	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	June 16	Ballast	Captain.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 21	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Opium	Captain.
„ 21	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 22	Flying Childers	A. ship					
„ 22	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Eliza Moore	763	May 30	B. bark	417	Hinds	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Living Age		June 17	A. ship					
Nightingale	277	May 27	A. ship	1066		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Security		June 14	B. bark	305	Pennington	U. S. Govt. Agent.		
Sir H. Pottinger		June 13	B. bark	332	Cragg	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Sir Edward Ryan		June 17	B. bark	330	Beling	Augusmine Heard & Co.		
William the IV.		.....	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving downhill	

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman.	1845	210
Hermes	H. M. Str.	6	835	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.	1841	210

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Busache	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Madeira	B. bark	256	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. bark	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	345	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships.	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Pieces	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Coloured Cottons Pieces	Printed & Coloured Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn lbs.
Ashmore	Liverpool	512	Dec. 20	..	3,109,546	..	342,512	.. 1,304	.. 960	..
Monarch	Liverpool	337	Jan. 31	..	2,667,763	..	85,940	.. 394	..	5,000
Cherokee	London	278	„ 31	..	1,424,300	..	84,700	..	2,000	..
Kingston	London	843	Feb. 23	..	4,453,760	..	114,600	.. 482	.. 2,020	..
Eclipse	Liverpool	1223	„ 24	..	3,497,420	..	92,126	.. 120	..	18,630
Lancastrian	London	597	Mar. 1	..	541,300	..	416,600	..	..	..
Cambaia	Liverpool	536	„ 2	..	2,830,140	..	27,000	..	..	..
Nerbudda	Liverpool	428	„ 7	..	2,105,044	..	241,150	.. 760	..	..
Countess of Seafield	London	450	„ 8	..	2,344,670	..	54,400	.. 1,708	..	..
John Bunyan	London	466	„ 8	..	2,435,550	..	39,400	..	..	..
Geffrard	Liverpool	238	„ 19	..	2,337,790	..	360,430	.. 190	..	20,000
Sea Witch	London	336	„ 28	..	2,151,725	..	..	..	.. 2,000	..
John Knox	London	296	Apr. 2	..	1,611,812	..	9,000	.. 1,388	.. 1,100	..
Prussischer Adler	Liverpool	450	„ 2	..	2,494,290	..	109,500	..	..	..

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24th JUNE, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has been oppressively warm, the thermometer having attained an average altitude exceeding that of the mean of three years by no less than 5° 2'. During the last four days much rain has fallen which added to the temperature has made the atmosphere far from agreeable. On the evening and night of the 23d the heavens seemed opened and the clouds poured rain upon the earth, not in drops, but in a continuous sheet—85 parts of an inch falling within two hours.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

June.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
					1853						
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	Mean	Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
18	S.	29.93	29.83	29.77	83.0	75.0	77.0	S.E	N.E. to S.	0.00	0.09
19	S.	29.89	29.83	29.72	85.5	76.0	72.5	S.S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.31
20	M.	29.77	29.77	29.62	89.5	76.0	73.0	S. to S.S.E.	S.	0.00	1.09
21	Tu.	29.72	29.81	29.54	82.0	76.0	78.0	N. to E.S.E.	S.S.E. to S.	0.00	0.03
22	W.	29.72	29.82	29.54	80.0	76.0	80.5	S.E.	S.	0.14	0.00
23	Th.	29.69	29.82	29.52	82.5	78.0	79.0	S.S.W. to S.	S.	0.29	0.00
24	F.	29.78	29.81	29.63	76.0	75.0	82.0	N. to N.N.E.	S.	0.85	0.72
Shanghae, 25th June, 1853.		Mean	82.6				77.4		Total	1.28	2.07

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1	Vessel. 1852		July Total..	.....	.....	.....	6,100	.....	.....	6,100	237,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,500	243,600	.....	.....
In 2	„		Augt. „ ..	736,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,700	1,315,400	56.00	13,610
In 6	„		Sept. „ ..	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In 9	„		Oct. „ ..	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	350,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10	„		Nov. „ ..	3,113,300	406,800	738,600	541,900	550,100	312,600	5,662,800	763,300	.....	.....	159,300	.....	924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,350
In 6	„		Dec. „ ..	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100	.....	.....	169,600	.....	723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
In 2	„	1853	Jany. „ ..	531,800	72,900	150,100	53,000	98,700	43,900	950,400	112,300	.....	5,900	43,000	.....	161,200	1,111,600	19.91	4,600
In 1	„		Feby. „ ..	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	215,900	605,200	17.00	1,000
In 2	„		Mar. „ ..	686,000	31,800	162,700	68,900	103,900	92,100	1,145,400	138,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,900	1,284,300	.....	.....
In 3	„		April „ ..	120,316	4,154	196,665	23,218	22'434	8,063	377,350	649,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	649,641	1,027,191	.....	.....
	Total from July 1 to Apr. 16, 1853,			11,761,316	1,187,054	2,226,065	2,174,418	1,894,534	1,325,663	20,569,050	3,211,341	.....	5,900	401,300	.....	3,618,541	24,187,591	287.07	39,425

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															2,704,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney													220,000			
„ 17	Mary Montague,	329	Sydney													160,336			
„ 24	Pacifique,	392	Port Phillip													289,700			
Apr. 20	Benjamin Heape,	261	Port Phillip													227,200			
June 18	Balkan,	192	Sydney													144,390			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	*Twankay	Hyson Skin	*Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															83,725	1,176	29 cases
In 2	„		January, 1853,													103,475		
In 6	„		February, „													108,413		
In 1	„		March, „													499,417	22	
In 2	„		April, „													220,000		
			May, „														897	68 cases
June 2	Lady Mary Wood,	700	Hongkong														408	55 cases
„ 5	Lanrick,	283	Hongkong													16,666	268	

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